

dark and spiracular lines, the white spot looking as though it were a piece of the spiracular line, which it equals in width, placed slightly above but touching the interrupted end of the dark line. These markings are most pronounced on the spiracle-bearing segments, the dark lines being scarcely discernible on the second, third, and thirteenth. The white spots bear an exceedingly fine hair, are one-sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter, and are placed on the segment just midway between the folds.

The dorsal area is marked with a short, thick, dark dash, situated on the anterior edge of each segment, and extending down the centre of each about a quarter of its depth. A thin light-coloured line extends in a similar manner from the posterior edge of the segment towards the dark dash. The combined length of these two lines equals half the depth of the segment, the intervening space being the colour of the rest of the dorsal area. On each side of the dark dash, level with its hindmost point and midway between the centre of the back and the subdorsal band, there is a white spot about half the size of the spots near the spiracles.

The under surface is very pale and faintly marbled with the darker markings and whitish spots.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ (XORIDINI) FROM BORNEO.

BY P. CAMERON.

PARAXYLOPHRURUS, gen. nov.

Areolet small, four-angled, the transverse cubital nervures almost united in front; transverse median nervure interstitial; disco-cubital nervure unbroken; transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the top. Head cubical, the temples of moderate size, roundly dilated; the occiput roundly incised, finely margined. Eyes large, converging below, reaching almost to the base of the mandibles. Mouth with a semicircular emargination. Mesonotum distinctly trilobate. Abdomen smooth, the first segment as long as the following two united, its under side toothed near the base, the narrowed basal part behind the prominent spiracles of equal width; the rest becomes gradually widened towards the apex. Legs (and particularly the hinder) long, the hind coxæ about four times longer than wide; claws with a tooth at the base. Tibiæ spinose, the anterior not contracted at the base. Ovipositor long. Mandibles of equal length. The middle lobe of mesonotum does not project above the lateral. Metanotum and metapleuræ closely reticulated; its spiracles rather small, twice longer than wide.

In Dr. Ashmead's classification this genus of Xoridini runs

close to *Xylophrurus*, which may be known from it by the transverse median nervure being broken *below* the middle.

In size, form, and coloration this genus resembles *Allostomus* here described, but may readily be separated from it by the semi-circular oral opening, and by the presence of an areolet in the fore wings. In Ashmead's tables the genus runs near to *Gabunia* and *Xylophrurus*, with neither of which has it any close relationship.

Paraxylophrurus maculiseutis, sp. nov.

Black; face, under side of antennal scape, the lower side of propleuræ, the line dilated at the base, the apex gradually narrowed, tegulæ, the scutellum except the basal slope, the mark rounded at the base, a semicircular mark on apex of post-scutellum, tubercles, a small mark below the hind wings, the first abdominal segment behind the spiracles, and lines on the apices of all of them, lemon-yellow. Legs of a brighter lemon-yellow; the apical two-thirds of the hind coxæ above, the basal three-fourths of the lower side, the apical joint of their trochanters and a band between the middle and apex of the hind tibiæ, black. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀. Length, 13 mm.; terebra, 7 mm.

Kuching (John Hewitt).

The antennæ have a broad white band in the middle. Head, pro- and mesothorax smooth and shining, the metathorax closely reticulated all over. Abdomen smooth and shining. The four anterior tarsi and the apex of posterior fuscous. Tarsi closely spinose.

ALLOSTOMUS, gen. nov.

Wings without an areolet; neither the disco-cubital nor the second recurrent nervure broken by a stump; transverse median nervure received very shortly beyond the transverse basal; transverse median nervure in hind wings broken distinctly above the middle. Eyes large, converging below, reaching close to the base of the mandibles. Clypeus separated from the face, bounded at the sides and below by furrows, the lateral furrows the wider and ending above in a fovea. Mandibles unequal, edentate, bluntly pointed. There is a tubercle above and between the antennæ; the latter are as long as the body. Temples well developed, roundly dilated; occiput margined, roundly incised. Mesonotum trilobate. Metanotum longish, closely reticulated, the spiracles placed behind the middle, longish oval, about three times longer than wide. First abdominal segment longer than the second, its base half the length of the apex. Legs (including the four hinder coxæ) long, slender; the base of the tibiæ not contracted. The antennæ are broadly ringed with white. There is a long ovipositor. The prothorax broadly projects laterally, and is thus clearly separated from the mesothorax. Calcaria short. Claws conspicuous, curved. There are eight abdominal segments.

A distinct genus. In Ashmead's arrangement it comes in near *Clepticus* and *Epixorides*, with neither of which can it be confounded. *Lethulia*, Cam. (from Borneo) has three areæ on the metanotum, the abdominal petiole is longer than the follow-

ing three segments united, the four anterior claws are bifid, and the mandibles have a short subapical tooth.

Allostomus maculiseutis, sp. nov.

Black; the face, base of prothorax, a large mark on either side of the prosternum, tegulæ, tubercles, a line down the apex of mesopleuræ, the base of the first abdominal segment, and a line on the apices of all the segments, bright lemon-yellow. Legs yellow, tinged with fulvous; the apical half of all the coxæ above, more than the apical half of the posterior trochanters, the four anterior femora, the apex of the posterior all round, the four anterior tibiæ above, their tarsi, a mark near the base of the posterior tibiæ, their apex all round, and the apical joint of the hind tarsi, black. The apex of the sixth antennal joint and the following to the nineteenth white; the basal five joints (including the scape) are white below. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀. Length, 14 mm.; terebra, 10 mm.

Kuching, November (John Hewitt).

Front almost smooth, the vertex sparsely punctured; the face sparsely but more strongly punctured. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured, the outer side of the middle lobe of the latter striated; the propleuræ, except at the top and bottom, smooth. Metathorax closely reticulated; there is a keel over the metasternum. Basal two segments of abdomen distinctly, closely, the third weakly punctured; the others almost smooth. The metathorax and coxæ are thickly covered with short white pubescence.

NEW AFRICAN BEES.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

THE bees described below were collected in the interior of Portuguese West Africa, in the same general locality as those previously reported.

Thrinchostoma wellmani, sp. nov.

♀. Length about 12 mm.; anterior wing 9 mm.; black, with short greyish-white pubescence; antennæ dark, ordinary; ocelli close together; front finely punctured; sides of face with silvery hair; malar space longer than broad; clypeus produced as usual, with sparse strong punctures; maxillary palpi six-jointed, third joint short and thick, last long and slender; labial palpi four-jointed, the first longest; tongue long and slender, as is usual in the genus; mesothorax and scutellum dull, densely and minutely rugosopunctate; area of metathorax coarsely granular; sides of metathorax with white tomentum; pleura with coarse white hair; wings ample, dusky, the apical margin broadly fuscous; stigma and nervures dark sepia; b. n. falling short of t. m.; first s. m. longer than third; second large and nearly square; first r. n. reaching extreme base of third s. m.; third t. c. with a double curve; t. m. bent; tegulæ shining piceous, with a